CONVENTION OF CLASSICAL TEACHERS. CONVENTION OF CLASSICAL TRACHERS.

A Convention of Classical Teschers met here this morning. L. D. Hickeck, of Union College, was chosen President, and L. S. Parsone, Principal of Albany Femilis Academy, Secretary, About 40 delegates are present, among them Dr. Luckey, of Rochester, Regard of the Eniversity, and Dr. Alcott, of Mass. An address will be delivered this evening by Dr. Tayler Lawie, of Union

In the afternoon session of the Classical Convention, the Business Conmittee intimated that reports would be made by Professor Wilson, on the system of stady in schools; by Professor Benedict of Rachester, on uniformity of pronuciation of the Classics; by Professor Burbank on the position and importance of Academies; by Professor Crow upon the respect due to Teachers from their relation to youth; by Professor Bened on the legal positions of Academies.

The prosect of Professor Bened on the legal positions of Academies. College.
In the afternoon session of the Classical Convention, the

fions of Academies.

The report of Professor Wilson was taken up. It aivocates a regular grade of studies, recommending primary studies, and only such for primary schools, so that when all had been completed, something would be accomplished in the way of educating the mind.

A debate followed and the report was recommitted. The report of Professor Benedict was taken up and adouted.

ned to 7 P. M., when the address of Professor Lewis will be read.

The Rev. T. A. Starkey of Christ Church, Troy, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, in this City.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Baltimons, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1853.

No mail has reached us this morning south of Mobile.

The new southern mall schedule goes into operation on the let January.

The Maryland coal trade of last week was 13,000 tuns.

We have no mail south of Richmond this evening, making two New Orleans mails now due.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONVENTION FOR ELECTION OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.—ULYSSES D. FRENCH APPOINTED.

AFFOINTED.

This body met again last avening, pursuant to adjournment. None of the Judges of the Superior Court being present, on motion, Judge Ingraham, first Judge of the Common Plens, was called to the Chair.

The following letters—one from Judge Oakley, of the

rior Court, inclosing one from the other Judges, were NEW YORK, Doc. 28, 1853.

DAVID T. VALENTINE Esq., Secretary, he
Size, it will be perceived by the letter addressed to me by associate of the firm of the Size it will be perceived by the letter addressed to me by associate of the Gench of the Sizerbo Court, that they all declare to strend the Convention for the appointment of a Commissioner of Jures.

1 Under these circumstances my farther strendance is nunccessary. In deference to the deliberately formed opinion of all the office Judges, i.e. account consent to act with the Board in a measure which is at less very doubtful as a is legality, and which may be postponed without many to the position interest. Be good second to lay this better, with the one secundancing it before the Convention this erapid. Very respectfully yours.

FIGMAS JOAKLEY, President of the Convention to appoint a Casemistroner of Jures.

meeting.

Public convenience does not receive the appointment of a Commissioner to be basily made, while the public interests do require that it should be made upon full consideration of the filters of the candidates, and upon an open faink and free interchange of views among those upon whom rests the responsibility of any appreximation.

people.

Being pledged to no candidate, and regarding the office as one of great importance and one which should be filled with extreme caution, we shall not by our attendance enable a Convention to be organized leasily completent to are, and which, it is acts at all, can only do so during the present week.

Mr. Justice Campbell is absent from the City, but we know and feel supherhood to say that his sentiments coincide entirely with those we have expressed.

We are, very respectfulty.

JOHN DIER:

JOHN D

MURRAY HOFFMAN, ROBT EMMET.

It was moved that the letters of the Judges be filed.

Ald. Tweed moved that they be sent back.

Ald. Deberty, Denman, and Sturtevant, effored remarks expressing indignation at the course pursued by the Judges, whem they considered bound by law and their oaths, to attend. Alderman Sturtevant also presented remarks to the same effect, but was in favor, as was Alderman Denman, of fling the letters. Carried.

The Recorder expressed regret at the course taken by the Judges. He doubted, however, whether the Convention, without them, was legally formed.

Ald. Sturtevant moved that the Convention declare itself legally organized.

Ald, Sturtevant moved that the Convenion detact is self legally organized.

Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, (all the Judges of which were present) considered that the law required a majority of each body to act. If this Board is legally formed, then that which elected Mr. Hawes was so, and he will be entitled to claim for all his back salary.

Judge Tograham considered that the law only contemporary and the salary of the salary of

Judge Ingraham considered that the law only contemplated a majority of all the members composing it. [Judge Ingraham and Col Warner, then Assistant County Clerk, planned, we believe, and drafted the law.]

The Board decided it was legally formed; it also decided to go into ballot, and that a majority of all the members should be necessary for a choice, being 16; it also declared the office of Commissioner of Juors to be vacant.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: Ulysees D. French, 9; A. Warner, 7; aW. B. Muclay, 1; H. P. McGown, 1; John H. Chambers, 1. No choice.

Eight more ballots were taken without choice. On the tenth ballot Ulysees D. French received 16 votes, and Andrew Warner 5.

Mr. French was declared to be unanimously elected, and the Convention adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.—Ald. Compton, President, in the

Wednesday, Dec. 28.—Aid Compton, President, in the Chair.

Petitions Referred—Of Abraham T. Brown and others, to be organized as Hydrant Company No. 6. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition Granted—Of James Hogan, Donahue, Sweeney, Fitzgerald and others, to be organized as a Hose Company, to be located in the Sixth Ward, and to be numbered 60, and named after M. T. Brennau, Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. Granted.

Resolutions Adopted—By Ald. Francis, to raise the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to \$2,500, to take effect from date.

By Ald. Smith, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to have a suitable striking apparatus attached to the bell on the top of the City Hall.

Reports—Of the Committees on Salaries and Offices, in favor of increasing pay of bell ringers. Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Reports Adopted—In favor of extending Park place to College-place 65-feet in width equal distances from the

Reports Adopted—In favor of extending Park place to College place 65 feet in width, equal distances from the northerly and southerly sides of Park place.

The Board adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1843.—Jonathan Trotter, Esq., president, in the chair.

Communication—From the President and Secretary of

Communication—From the President and Secretary of a meeting of representatives of the Fire Department, stating that John F. Harding was elected a Fire Warden, in place of William F. Croarwell, not qualified. Confirmed.

Report—Of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring to grant permission to James Murphy, and others, to construct a Easilroad through the Ninth av. and other streets, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor. Adopted, 15 to 3.

Resolution—That the parties respectively sustaining and resisting the charges against Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, have liberty to be heard before this Board by the counsel, at a time to be fixed for that purpose. Laid on the table.

From the Board of Albernan—Report to increase the salary of the Copying Clerk in the Street Commissioners Office. Concurred in.

salary of the Copying Clerk in the Street Commissioners Office. Concurred in.

Report in favor of paying Garret H. Striker and E. Delafield Smith, each \$780 for counsel fees in the Nineteenth Ward election case. Concurred in.

Report in favor of extending Albany st. through to Broadway. To Committee on Streets.

Report in favor of indemnifying George White against damage, &c. Concurred in.

Resolution, awarding contract for erection of Firemen's Halls, and appropriating \$24.811 therefor. Concurred in.

Resolution, awarding contract for building a one-story Iron building for Catherine Market, and appropriating \$26.919 therefor. Concurred in.

Report in favor of increasing the pay of Hydrant Inspectors to \$2 per day. Concurred in.

Report in favor of extending the Bowery to Franklinsquare. Concurred in.

aquare. Concurred in.
The Board then adjourned to Thursday at 5 o clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The last regular meeting of this Board was held last evening at their Hall, corner of Grand and Elm siz.

An appropriation of \$\frac{2}{2}\sigma \text{to first ball of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs.}

A communication from Robert Paten, asking payment A communication from Robert Paten, asking payment of his buil for desks and reats firmleshed Ward School No. 42 in Allen at, was presented. The report of the Finance on this subject was taken from the table and the whole form

matter referred to the Committee on Buildings and Re-

pairs.
Mr. C. H. Smith offered a resolution that "this Board." in the description of the Honorable, the Common Council, if they "shall again adopt the resolution granting to an Association the right to construct a railread in Breathway, and if in their wisdom no other public object shall be descript "more worthy, the Honorable the Common Council, will "require the granters to pay a proper per contage of the receipts which will accrue to them, to the onese of public contages in order to the council of the receipts which will accrue to them, to the onese of public contages in order to the council of the receives which will accense to them, to the cause of public calculation, in order not only that the New York public cancertion, in order not only that the New York public may not be debarred from a just participation in the percentage profits, which will result from the alienation of so valuable a partion of their inheritance, but that every citizen and stranger who shall partain of the comforts of the new mode of travel may have the satisfaction of because it in a contributor to the welfare of the multitudes of car rising generations."

The report was laid on the table.

A report of the Special Committee on By Laws—refrequenting the Committee of the Board was taken from the table, amended and adopted.

Document No. 20, being a report of the Committee on Building and Repairs, in favor of continuing the workshop of the Board was taken from the table. It created considerable discussion, and was, at last, again laid on the table.

Adjourned to Friday night.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

table.

ANNYERRAY OF THE ORPHANS HOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISOPAL CHIEGH.

Last evening the Society celebrated that senord Anteriory of Life of the incurrency of the sweether. After divine service the Even Dr. Hawas presched from a Life. 7-1 has the didd and name of ten ten, and I will give the thy with suffering to one bright spot inhuman nature found in every became, in saint and times, in behavioral and excitation, and the properties of the contract of the

The children (about twenty into only an array and the 172d hyon.

Bishop Waitwright said: The collection will now be made; \$3 make a member for a year, \$30 for life. I sak you to state to your friends in general terms, what you have beard this evening. We have taken the children in faith; we look to you to support and enlarge the charity. The report of last year's proceeding was read; 12 had been admitted; 11 dismissed; the number at proceed is 25, of all religious denominations.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing the annual expediture, \$2,888 \$0, and the balance due to the Treasurer.

penditure, 82, 88 90, and the balance due to the Transurer 8102.75 The constitution was then amended so as to con-stitute a Finance Committee, all other business being left

to a Committee of ladies.

The following Board of Management was elected for next year: Bishop Wainwright, President; the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Vice President; Mr. Eigenbrodt, Socretary; the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. Dr. Neville, the Rev. Mr. Tantic, the Rev. Mr. Heban, the Rev. Mr. Estos, Wm. Moore, Wm. Kentz, Clarkson Crolius, H. K. Bogert, Adam Norsis, Standard Rev. Cantraling.

e. Stephen Candreling. After further devotional exercises, the Society adjourned.

rie, Stophen Candreling.

After further devotional exercises, the Society adjourned.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.

The Church of the Hely Innocents (Protestant Episcopal) of which the Rev. J. J. Elmendorf is the Rector, have been helding their services in a small rented room in Broadway, between Thirty dinh and Thirty-sixth ats., for some time past, where a congregation is being gathered from the Crystal Palace neighborhood. They have found it necessary to increase their accommedations, and have, with that view, purchased a let on Thirty sevenths s, whereen the cerner stone of a Chapel was lad yeateday.

The Rev. Dr. Wainwright officiated is laying the carnestene with the naud ceremonies of the Episcopal Caurch. He was assisted by the following clerayman the Rev. Drs. Mahienberg and Johnson and the Rev. Mesers. Hart, Leonard, Tuttle, Draper, He ritton and Leunson. A number of the students of divinity were also in attendance. There was a procession to the site of the proposed chapel, in which a number of the children of the parish joined. In the corner stone the usual tin box was placed, in which were deposited a cepy of the Bible and the Prayer Rook, a history of the enterprise, and copies of last week's issues of the various Charch journals.

As the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were closed, the procession reformed. On its arrival at the present place of worship, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. His subject was the appropriate one of "Free Chapels," to which class the one on Thirty-seventh st. is to belong. He was very severe on the hired pew system, as in disregard of the principle of Christian brotherwood, as centendated by the Head of the Charch, characterising it as putting up the gospal at auction to the highest bidder! Nothing but custom, in his opinion, could render it even tolerable. He gave many cogeni ar guments in advocacy of "free chapels" which were timely and cogent.

FESTIVAL OF THE DELTA PSI FRATERNITY This college fractuity which already numbers chapters in since or ten Institutions, though instituted as late as 1817, held its first annual festival last evening. The public exer-cises, musical and literary, took place at the Biecokorst. Church, near Broadway, according to the following pro-

Church, near Broadows, and Church pears to Cavalina. Eclibri. Aria, Ressini Delta Psi Polta. R. S. Jenkins Oratina. Delta Psi March, F. S. Banks. Operate Pet Pearst. Poem. Katt-Pië Polta. Julien.

The oration was delivered by Mr. J. 17 Falton, at present a theological student in the Baptist Seminary at Rochester, who chose for his subject. The Journary at Rochester, who chose for his subject. The Journary at Rochester, who chose for his subject. The Journary at Rochester, who chose for his subject prime mover of human improvement. The poem was by Mr. Edward Willet, of this City, and was favorably received,—the subject. "Duty."

Duty." Duty of the services at the church, the Fraternity met at

After 1's services at the church, the Fraternity met at No. 765 Broadway, and discussed at excellent support, with episodes of 1 mair, toasts, and spoeches, all which together occupied the members to a late hour.

After the first regular toast, "Our Society," to which Mr. C. Hoffman responded, with some account of St. Anthony—the tempted man—whose cross is the emblem of the Society, our reporter left. From the sprit which animated all the proceedings, there is lattle doubt that the hopes of the members of the Delia Psi of a similar gathering annaelly for many long years to come will not prove ill-founded.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The Sabbath School attached to the First Congregational Methodist Church situated on the corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., celebrated their sixth anniversary last evening. The interior of the bailding was insteadily decorated with wrenths of evergreeo, entwined with pain and laurel leaves, while over the platform opposite the entrance, where the infant classes of the school were seated, was constructed an arch, supported on each side by American colors. Beneath the arch was painted the figure of a cherubin, which was executed by a youth 17 years of agree and John S. Whittaker, and was very creditably do as. On either side of the platform were ornamental shrubs or Christmas treat the whole, taken together, presuring a very pretty appearance. The more advanced schosars accupied the front benebes, and with those on the re-cased platform numbered nearly two hambred, all nearly read profile

attired, and presenting smiling and happy cous. examose. The exercises consisted of singing, reditations as, I dislogues. During the proceedings gold module were yesented to the teachers, two silver ones to the best schools and useful brooks were distributed among the whole school, big and little. A gold pencil, valued at \$15, was likewise presented to Master Francis B. Suell, a little fellow about they wears oil, for good conduct. The denor was Francis B. Stryker, Esq.

The proceedings terminated about \$1\$ o'clock, all seeming highly gratified with the exhibition, which is to be repeated some time next week, when the proceeds of the occasion will be applied to making necessary repairs about the Church.

CONVENTION OF LITERARY AND DEBATING

A Convention of Delegates from various Literary and behating Societies in this City and Brooklyn was held at evening at the Hall of the Board of Education in rand-t.

Grand-st.

The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. Tomlinson, Jr., Chairmar, and Mr. E. M. Boole, Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming a National, State and City Literary Union.

The Committee of three appointed to report Constitutions for the National, State and New-York City Union, presentable of the Authority of the Constitution of the National, State and New-York City Union, presentable of the National of the National State and New-York City Union, presentable of the National State and New-York City Union, presentations of the National State and New-York City Union, presentations of the National State and New-York City Union, presentations of the National State and New-York City Union, presentations of the National State and New-York City Union, presentation of the National State and New-York City Union.

the report.

The Constitution of the American Literary Union and the By Laws of the New York City Union were adopted. The following officers were then elected:

Fooders—Douglass Leffingwell, Fresidens of the Chaton Literary

a different race of floxicans. An interesting open-spoke of adventurous expeditions from each army to the peak of Popocatagetl. The actual taking of the city by the two Generale afforded an opportunity for a fine con-trast. Under Cortex, blood flowed through the streets, horror and despair seized the inhabitants; their temples were descrated, their images destroyed, their priests described, and conversion by the sword attempted. Under Contract and only reigned, religion was respected, and

notions, as he administered it, than under their own in properties. Simpliar coincidences were noted as marking the immediate results of these two conquests. The former led to the discovery and settlement of the westerneous of South Amorica—the latter to the settlement and civilization of the western coast of the northern half of the Contisent. Both gave the commercial world gold beyond the dreams of avarice—both gave an impulse to immigration, to commerce, and of necessity to ship building. Both

dreams of avarice—both gave an impulse to immigration, to commerce, and of necessity to ship bullding. Both have enlarged the limits of geographical, statistical and natural science, and afferded new subjects for History.

These two conquests also are important in their boaring upon the religious annals of the world. The one opposed a way for the spread of one kind of Christianity, driving out the worship of idule and human sacrifice for the worship of the emblems of Christianity and the destruction of hereties the other opens a way for the progress of missions and a spread of enlightened views upon the relations between man and his Maker.

A sketch of the personal characters of the two great leaders closed the lecture, in which both were described as problemen great commanders, great soldiers, great in likely administrative talents—great men. Cortex was cruel at times and a bigot—natural faults of the age in which he feelings of the conquered, acted up to the more enlightened spirit of the age which he advorss.

Throughout the discourse it was plain that the love, administion and respect in which Gen. Scott is held by those who have had tamiliar intercourse with him are fally shared by the speaker.

shared by the speaker.

## CLOSING CONCERTS OF JULLIEN.

M. Jullien's unapproachably great Concerts will cease in this City with some two or three: his last nights are last nights; but we hear that there may possibly be an oratorio-night on Sunday. Handel's Messcan in that case will end the season-performed, of course as it has just been so satisfactorily, in conjunction with the New York Sacred

Harmonic Society.

Now that these great artists are about to leave us we must be permitted to express our regret that the want of taste on the part of the public here has caused them to be inadequately encouraged. What is missed will best be found out when the great incomparables are gone. It gives us, in connection with this matter, an opportunity to notice the genial and generous good will which M. Julius has manifested toward American composers. He at least has not alighted them, but has given them every chance equally with Europeans, and more than extra care dur-ing his rehearsals. The gruius, indeed, of Jullian can only be fully appreciated at rehears. Is. What wonderful resources! what marvelous tact! what fertility of imagina-tion! He is like a Nepelson directing a great battle.

The performance last night included, besides Weber's. great everture to Euryanthe, Mendelssohn's scherzo to his Scotch Symphony. Bristow's scherze to his Symphony in E, the Great Exhibition piece, which is a perfect store house of curious, elaborate and siriking instrumention, with a towering resonance quite unequaled, while it gives more concisely the national airs of all the peoples represented at the Crystal Palace, London, than can elsewhere be found. This singular composition ran two hundred nights in Lon-When the parts came representing the Queen's entry into the Palace-the shouts (literally given by the members of the orchestra)—the tolling of three great bells, the rolling of some twelve drums, the clash of great cymbals, and the national air of God sure the Queen (struck up with a force without parallel)-the auditors of last night were carried away by their enthusiasm. The piece lasted twenty-five

The beneficiary of the evening, Mademoiselle Anna Zor,

was encored in her songs. .

Fry a new Symphony, Santa Claux, was performed last night, and though it is about half an hour long, it was encore 4. This piece was performed for the first time on Christ-mas Eve. being specially written for M. Jullian's Orchestra use, solo players. As we are in the midst of Christmas week and the seasonableness of such a Symphony performed by the greatest artist in the world, cannot be doubted, we quote for the information of our readers the following extract from the programms of last night's concert. We have done more for a European composition known abroad as such and not particularly needing it. The business of the Tarausa is among other things, to keep its readers agained of American Art-more especially as an American compo-

sition half as long as many an opera may be put before the THE AMERICAN NAVY -- ITS CONDITION public-involving all the resources of the orchestra-requiring Paganinis for the violins, Bottesinis for the double bass, WniTes for the clariones, Lavignes for the heatboy, x sicherts for the flute, and no criticism whetever is mad of itery morathen if we were not a civilized peoplewhich fact, by the way, we beg isave to doubt, as we have alrea dy said betieve. This Somphony will be repeated Fri

already said before. This symphony will be repeated Fri day and Saturday. But to the atrace from the programme. The following expansions of the design, spirit, and instrumental treatment of Fry's Christmas Symphony called Satta Chart, have been supplied by the composer, at the request of M. Jullien.

"The first move ment, which is slow, opens with a single musical measure of transpet sols, being the celestial gracuster to the amountainest of the glad tidings of Fre Savior's coming birth. This is followed by some tentor notes on the horns, suggestive that the Messish's alread is to be one of love. This primate is repeated in a fresh key. It is then then up by the whole or cheater as a though the assembled hosts of heaven joined in the declaration. This is followed by some soft music, the first viellus having a volant trill, accompanied variously by the other stringed instruments in a singing strain, while the flute, clariouse, hautboy and bassoon its scrape, like through different regions of musical space. After a monutalary passe, M. Konig, on his cornet discourses in an alagio causable, on the impending advent of the Savior—which if ang could be recited in words taken from the Bible. This is followed by some soft strains on the stringed instruments. Then follows the adaglo-cautabile air just played by M. Kuling given in the most renounant style by all the brass instruments.

and some serial windings on the wood wind instruments. Then follows the adagic cantabile air just played by M. Koling given in the most resonant style by all the beass instruments, as though the whole heavens repeated the strain with declaratory force and exultant emotion. While the brass instruments and exultant emotion. While the brass instruments of discourse, the other instruments discourse, the other instruments of instruments of discourse, the other instruments of the parameters are indicative of the wide dispensation of religious harmony. A few load chords of a force character portial the rege of fallen angels, and the first movement of the pieco concludes with triamphant major harmonics.

This artistice historical introduction being concluded, the scene becomes terrestrial and the characters human and of our time. It is the festivities of a Christmas Eve party, children participating; the elaracters human and of our time. It is the festivities of a Christmas Eve party, children participating; the elaracters human and of our time. It is the his attended to be one of rollicking gaiety and Scotch in its form and accept. This movement suddenly changes to another in which the hautboy of M. Lavigne and the linter of M. Bakebert take the leading parts; it is both plaintive and joyons, describing severally and simultaneously the tender affection of kin fred meeting after absence, and the exaberant joy of children. The healthey takes the plaintive and joyons expression, as equally belonging to its peculiarities.

"It may be remarked, parenthelically, that it is the superiority of music over poetry that it can depict opposite passions or emotions at the same moment; and where the multiplication of singers or players but perfects havened the movement, sudden, hareh notes on the brass instruments followed by mentering schose on the stringed extrements followed by mentering schose on the stringed extrements followed by mentering schose on the stringed extrements followed by mentering schose on the stringed extrament

and by a familianus can through several octaves, desict the stern characteristics of a winter's night and the cash of a coming anow atom. The dance than is retained, and then the instrumentation becomes lighter and lighter, partious only of the orchestra being heard to represent the breaklog up of the party sed the dispersion of the guests. Genth agieus follow, represented sexually by the masculine violencelles and the feminine flutes, hauthoys, clarionets and violas.

"Slumber is now sought, and The Lond's Prayen is recited on the trable stringed instruments—the voltins and violas—secording to the pitch of childish volces and the seconds of the English lunguage. This is followed by the simple LULIANT—Rock als bear on the free top—compessed of only four distinct notes, and played by M. Walls on the may reflously human like excompaniment to this is a rocking crade like movement on violina as they see saw between contiguous ectawes, and the violas give the repiration of the infant sinking into slumber. Here these stringed instruments have attached to them makes, a little addition which softens the sound and renders it dreamy and mystic. While the lutably proceeds a slight procursor of the snow sterm just caming is heard in the violing playing a gliding scale of half-tones. As the volus of the mother cases by degrees, with the cradit no longer rocking, the corne is changed, and the trappedy of a win the joyous occasion.

the mother ceases by degrees, with the cradle no longer recking, the scene is changed, and the tragody of a win ter's night is introduced to vary the general character of the joyous occasion.

"The composer, after an carnest study of the music of nature, has here essayed, with what success the auditors may judge, to instate the howling and whichling of the winds and other whater signs. This is effected, as he believes, by new and true combinations. Connected with this musical painting of external nature is one of man, representing a parishing traveler. Of all instruments it was littly connected that the meat melancholy is the violoncello, but the genius of M. Bottesini having elevated the thouble violoncello or denile base to the rank of a solo instrument, sember pathos yet unachieved in the history of instrumental art can be dedicted by this great master of expression. The wose and wall of the pecialing traveler are therefore intrusted to this double base player, who gives, smid the whirring notes of the violins and the supermatural grouns of the tromboucs, the despating and dying plaints. Each phrase of these is schoed by the player in armoides or the ethereal octaves of M. Botteriel's double base representing the vanishing echees of the lamin, as they would occur according to the mathema ical laws of sound. As the volon of the traveler ceases in cold denth, the church bells tell militight, while a trembling discord is played on the violins, harmonically unresolved up to the last note of the bell. The hour being tolled, the violins, at the final strike of twelve, instantly means up into their highest regions, which are among the novelties of the instrumentation of this day, being an addition to the upper perion of the orchestral violin unused by composers a few years since.

"While they so discourse the recollections of a new birth in the lith troble of infancy, suddenly is heard in a lawer region of the scale a fresh intensition. This is the hasroes of Mr. Hardy, which instrument, besides its other qualities

Venite aderenne dominant:

The hymn runs then into a swelling note of the whole or hestra, the perfect import chord, which is in sound precisely what a blaze of sunlight is to sight. This betokens the break of day. We are now introduced to the happy household. Knockings awaken the little sleepers with the cries of Got up! get up! get up! imitated on the Hora; and so roused the children rush with joy and seize their toys, and the orchestra now plays Little Bopep on toy-trempets, drams, and so forth. A trait from the Introduction of the Symphony, leads to the Adeate Fideles / Hither, we Faithful, Hymn which, with grand chorus and orchestra, concludes the piece.

-To night will be given a Concert, the first part devoted to American Composers, thus showing the artistic interest which M. Jullion ever displays for all that relates to his call-ing even in this country. Who else coming from Europe has so done? Not one.

Case or Breach or Promiss.—Mr. Wm. K. Hall, Superintensient of the Harlem Railroad, was acrested in West Roboken, New Jersey, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, at the residence of his mother, by Deputy Sheriff Foliard, on a writ bessed out of the State of New Jersey for an alleged breach of promise. Damages are brid at 800,000. An order had been granted by Chief Justice Haines requiring hall in the sum of \$2,000. He was balled by Meetra. Clewes and Jordan of Jersey City. The writ is returnable at Trenton on the fourth Threedey in February next. The plaintiff in this case is a young lady about 17 years of age, named Annie Howard of Washington City. She has made an affidavit which sets in the in substance that early in the year 1870 she became acquainted with Hall; he was then boarding at the same house in which her parents and harself resided, he immediately commenced paying his addresses to her; in December, 1850, they were engaged to be married and afterward he effected her seduction, by taking advantage of her youth and inexperience, and under repeated promises of marrisge; and that she is now excitate in consequence. She further states in her affidavit that he has appointed times when he would marry her, and would as often postpone the time. In July less he came from Washington and took up his residence in Hudson County, N. J., and since then has been appointed Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad. On the 6th of November, Hall and harself, together with her father, her brother and his wife, won't to the American Hetel, in Jersey Cay, for the outpose of having the uarriage consummated. Hall went out as they believed for two different ones and could not find them, has desired for two different ones and could not find these, but would perform the married and said that he had called for two different ones and could not find the had called for two different ones and could not find the had called for two different ones and could not find the sace that it is in-Hall's hand writing. This together with the assertion t

AND ITS NEEDS.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CANTON, China, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1353. I reached here this morning after a night-voyage from Macco, having yesterday taken the apphor from my cap, and bade adieu, perhaps farever, to the service with which I have been identified for the past four months.

I shall always look back upon my short experience of paval life as one of the most agreeable and interesting episodes of my travels. Apart from the rare opportunity which it afforded me of visiting and exploring remote and unfrequented portions of the earth, it has enabled me to gain some insight into the nature and escrations of a service, which, to a commercial nation like our own, must ever be the most important arm of profestion and defense. I am the more desirous of making a few remarks at this time and place, as our Government, after a long and empable neglect of the Navy, seem to be at fast slowly awaking to the necessity of redrganizing it. What I have to say, may, under the circumstances, be considered as of little weight, but I consider it some the less my duty to add this testimony to what has already been gathered, satisfied if it should call the perious attention of a few to the needs and exigencies of the service.

It is a serious feet, felt even more keenly by those in the service than by the public at large, that the efficloney of our Navy has been of late years greatly impaired, and that it is no longer animated by the same prempt, active, energetic spirit, which drew into its ranks some of the boldest and bravest characters that adorn our history. The nature of the service is such as to stimulate and keep alive the ambition of those as to stimulate and keep alive the ambition of those ed with justice, but with hindness. Chat the officers, enlisted in it; and we must therefore look to the legislation which controls it for the causes of this change. The two prominent evils under which the Navy now labors are, a relaxation of discipline among the men. and a system which, among the officers, makes promotion dependent entirely on seniority, and by rendering aull any amount of brilliant service, discourages all

As there is no retired list, the officers who are inespacitated by age, or disease, or any other cause, from netive service, harg as a dead weight upon the chances of all those whose term of service is less than theirs. In time of peace their ranks are continually accumulating, so that, the number allotted to each graid having once been filled up, promotions after that can only take place to fill the vacancies caused by death. The younger officer, therefore, grows old in an inferior rank, and by the time he is invested with a commant, having passed the best years of his life in a subordinate position, is naturally fimid and distrustful of himself under responsibilities, which he would have borne lightly, if bestowed before his youthful energy and ambition were wholly deadened. This very carray and ambition were wholly deadened. This very carray and military life, and that service will inevitably decay, which does not extend to it at least a partial on-couragement. In time of peace their ranks are continually accucouragement.

which does not extend to it at a contragement.

Under the system at present pursued by our Government, cor Navy is gradually filling up with Passed Midshipmen of thirty and Lieutenants of forty-five, while an efficer whose hair is not entirely gray (if, indeed, he has any left to show,) before attaining the rank of Post-Captain, may consider himself especially fortunate. There is a weight of invalided, indelent or superannuated material above him, which nothing but the slew process of death can remove. No deed of daring, no hold achievement, no amount of hazardous and arduous duty, involving years of absence from all the amenities of civilized life, will advance him one step nearer the post which terminates the vista of his midtion. No one complained of the efficiency of our Navy when Perry, Decatur and Lawrence were Captains at an age when no Passed Midshipman is now tains at an age when no Passed Midshipman is now rath enough to dream of a Lieutenant's commission. Herces are made early; and the English and French Covernments acknowledge the fact by promoting for meritoricus conduct, as well as for length of days. In the French Navy, I believe, one-third of the promotions

are based on this ground.

The Navy bill which was discussed at the last sossien of Corgress acknowledged the necessity of reform, by providing for a retired list. This would partly remedy the evil, but it is not sufficient. A man who has rendered special and signal service to his country deserves to be rewarded. This claim, which is partially sufficient to the country deserves to be rewarded. serves to be rewarded. This claim, which is partially recognized in our Army, ought to have equal weight in the Navy. Not that I believe that in cases where the henor of our casuatry was at stake, our naval officers would be found wanting in courage and spirit; but the prespect of reward would keep alive an active pride and enviation which would manifest itself at all times and on all occasions. Our most promising officers would not then be driven to resign, as they are now, by the disheurtening prospect of twenty or thirty years of subordinate rank, which no exertion of theirs can render more brief.

It is impossible that such a state of things should not tell upon the discipline of the ship, even where there are no more direct influences at work. The re-lations in which all, officers and men, stand to each other, on heard a man-of-war, are so intricate and so other, on board a man-of-war, are so intricate and so nicely adjusted, that a derangement in any quarter is felt throughout the whole machine. When it operates in perfect harmony, no pyramid could be more symmetrical. But if the Captain, or cap-stone, press unconfortably hard on the layer beneath him, the pressure makes itrelf left through all the courses that follow, down to the seamen—the broad base on which all test. A well-appointed frigate, where discipline is encouraged by duty, and authority tempered by justice, is to me the crowning miracle of social government.

My own observations of naval life have led me to a conclusion at variance with my former (and more ig-

My own observations of naval life have led me to a conclusion at variance with my former (and more ignerant) views of the subject, viz: That the abolition of corporeal punishment has not been attended with the beneficial results which were anticipated. On the centurry, I am convinced that it has seriously injured the discipline of the Navy, under its present regulations, and that, even on the ground of humanity, its restoration, under certain restrictions, would be welcomed no less heartile by a large majority of the searestoration, under certain restrictions, voint to weight comed no less heartily by a large majority of the sea-men ficuselves, than by the officers. In fact, this has been tested by polls taken on board several of our na-tional vessels, and at the offices for the enlistment of

There is at present no effective system of punishment for minor offenees on board our men-of-war. Congress, by taking away the only recognized penalty, without fixing any legal substitute, has thrown upon the efficers the reeponsibility of inventing new forms of punishment, which shall correct the faults of the offender, without withdrawing him from active duty, or rendering the officer himself liable to censure, on the ground of inhuman or extraordinary measures. No such punishment has yet been discovered. That which was recommended at the time flogging was abolished—solitary confinement, on bread and water—is no punishment at all to the vicious or refractory seaman, who sees in it an excellent opportunity of skulking from work; while the other plans in force—such as carrying a sixty-eight pound shot, atanding lashed fast in one position for a certain number of hoars, &c.—are looked upon as a kind of slow torture, and in many cases tend to exasperate still further a nature already vicious. Either of these methods pusishes the good as well as the bad, by removing the offender from his work, which thus falls upon the honest and faithful seamen. The good mea, who are never punished, are rewarded for their fidelity by being abliged ta perform more than their share of the labor, and are gradually driven out of the service. I have heard it proposed that the idle and insubordina e shall be muleted in their wages, and the sums thus deducted divided among the others. I am correct in my settimate of the sailor character, when I say that not one of there a man really There is at present no effective system of punishtheir wages, and the sums thus decacted desided among the others. I am correct in my estimate of the sailor character, when I say that not one of them would accept such a reward. In facz, where a man really guilty has been punished by the loss of his wages for a number of months, the entire crew has united to repay him the less. Pays sailors are desiding of a service. him the less. Few sailors are desaiture of a sense of honor which would lead them to sparn the taking of a shipurate's wages, no marker how culpable that ship-No deductions can be drawn from the experience of

No deductions can be grawn from the experience of accept on shore which would be of much advantage in the government of a skip on the open ocean, cut off from the world, and a world in itself, but in many respects of a very different order from that with which lendsmen are acquainted. Every member of this world has his appointed station and his regular dails duties. He is subject to inexorable laws and obedience to those laws must be enforced at every hazard. Without entire and absolute subordination a navy cannot exist.

Its character is necessarily despotic; in fact, all acalife is so, and must always be so. Its government demands the exercise of the strictest justice, and of justice to all. In its forms of punishment, therefore, that The dry goods store of Mesers C ox & Montague, in Richmond, Va., was reblad of grods to the amount of cito on Tuesday morning, after which the roblates set free to the store, whereby sever a thousand dollars work of goods were destroyed. There is an insurance on the asserty in the Eina Office for 67,000. which most effectually preserves discipline, which cor-rects the guilty without throwing an additional burden on the good, is the most expedient. The "cat," brutal as this opinion may seem to some, seems to be the only

agent which can effect this. "Barbarous!" exclaims agent which can effect this.
the philanthropist; but are not a U punishments barbarpes? Let him who would taste a gentle and humano

agent which can effect this.

the philanthropist, but are not a U punishments barbacte the philanthropist, but are not a U punishments barbacter the philanthropist, but are not a U punishments barbacter of the thin who would taste a gentle and humano one? Let him who would taste a gentle and humano infliction try the shower baths of Si. Sing.

Among the seamon who compose the erews of our national vessels, there is every variety of character.

Men as brave many and generous as any tasts can afford, there are in most cases, no doubt, the major part of the crew are reputable in their canhact, but there is always—at least, under the present systs U—3 leaven of depravity and cultur, denged wickeds. Which will hend to nothing but material force. I have seen so frequently the insiliciency of the other methods of punishment cumployed, and have beard, from the men themselves, such honest desire for the restoration of the old regime, that I cannot avoid the conclusion that the entire abolition of exporeal gentle ment in the Nary was one of these mistaken axes of parameters in the Nary was one of these mistaken axes of parameters that a practical knowledge of human nature. The good reamon—those who take a price in the exercise, and who, in turn, are an honer to it—would receive, and who, in turn, are an honer to it—would receive it to more than each appended of his, that these man, in definance of authority, have wined below tecks and somethy flegged the idle and victous, whom all other numbers are few officers who would wish the power resoured without restrictions. It should neither be in the bands of a deck efficer, as in former times, nor in that of the centrary, in order to guard axisst all possible abuse, the offence should be summarily tried before a council of three or more officers, who ecould be embewered to fix the amount of punishment. Such a "farm-head" court-martial," as it is called in military phrase, would insure in every case a cool and unimpassioned judgment of the offence. And hers but me as that all e

as a class, are gentlemen of intelligence, and honor, is unnecessary for me to say. If you seek to know who are nest esteemed and beloved by the men they gov-ern, you will invariably find it to be those who are most rigid in their discipline, and most severely just in their punishments. It is much easier, in the United States, to remove

It is much easier, in the United States, to remove such a measure as corporeal punishment, (which is observious to the feelings of a great part of the population,) than to restore it, when such removal has been found prejudicial to the service. Mr. Konsoely in his last Report, recommends a course which will partly remedy the evil by drawing into the service a botter class of men, and thereby remiering punishments of all hinds less frequent. I allude to his proposal for creating a class of "registered scamen," who shall be permanently attached to the Navy, and receive an increased rate of pay with every five years of their service. The high wages now paid to sallors in the mechant service will soon render the adoption of some such plan necessary, in order to procure scamen at all—notwithstandwill soon render the adoption of some such plan neces-sary, in order to procure scamen at all—notwithstand-ing the superior comforts which a man-of-war affords, and that representative national character which is so grafifying to the pride of an American tar. There are nany noble fellows among our scamma, and the adoption of a measure like Mr. Kennedy's, which would retain them in the service and identify them with its achieve-ments, would go far toward restoring that energy and mends which once made our crews the finest in the morale which once made our crews the finest in the world. I am too proud to admit that they are not so still: but every year makes the difference between the clackening direcipline of our vessels, and the perfect and therough subordination witnessed in the English Navy.

sheekening discipline of our vessels, and the period and therough subordination witnessed in the English Navy, more painfully perceptible.

While upon this theme, I must allude to another o'rcumstance which has an injurious operation—at least upon the vessels attached to this station, and, I have no doubt, the Pacific and African stations, as well. I allede to the length of the cruise. Three years in these climates, but and unhealthy as they are, is trying to any constitution, while from the absence of anything that one excite or anuse, the men gradually become spiritless and depressed. So far removed from home, and from the wholesome restraints of civilization, and exposed to gross sensual temptations, where every indulence is followed by a terrific penalty, the longth of the cruise tends inevitably to demoralize the erow. An active craise of two years would accomplish far more than an bile one of three.

What is needed for this station is not a leviathan war-steamer like the Susquehanna, which cannot go within thirty miles of Ning pe and Foo-chow-foo, and can barely mannet to reach Shanghai, but two small steamers, drawing not more than twelve or fourteen feet of water. At present, when Canton is meaned, we can with difficulty get a store ship within reach of the factories, to watch over the interests of our ottizens. If a feet of piratical junks is hovering about the Ladrone Lelegas, and one of our big vessels at

the factories, to watch over the increase of our out-zens. If a fleet of piratical junks is hovering about the Lodrone Islands, and one of our big vessels at-tenpts to follow, they are at once off into water too shallow for us. The small English steamers Hermos and Styx do more in this way for the security of commerce than all other men-of-war on the coast collect

And now, hoping that what I have written in the sin cerity of hencet conviction may not be wholly use-less to the service I have learned to esteem, I resume my humble garb of traveler, and set out to sketch you some views of Canton.

FROM BARRADORA-We have papers from Barbadoes to Nev. 11. They contain no important news. The West In dian, of Nov E. says:

dian, of Nov. e. savs.

The Leeward Island papers afford us no intelligence, except of a shocking murder, committed at Novins, of Mr. Hanley, the President of that Island in the public market place, in the presence of many persons, and while in the excession of his duty in distraining upon some eartie, the property of a person who had died several mouths ago without heirs; in consequence of which the eattle and all the projectly he died pessessed of became by law eschoated to the Crown; and bir. Hanley, being Eschentor General, had suized the cattle and was returning home through the town, when he was met by a relative of the decessed, who had claimed the property, and apparently had up to that time had the cattle in his possession, and he was deliberately shot by him with a gun which he loaded with dugs in Mr. Hanley's presence. Mr. Hanley did not live many minutes after he was shot, and the amarderer was immediately seized and cast into prison. We glean to other it me of news from the papers desides this in lanchely affair, and the account of the weather, which everywhere had been as with us, very wet, giving hopes of a good crop in all the Islande.

Cambridge, Cattle Market.

Reported for The New York Tribine, by Jone Earths.

WEDDESD T., Dec. 23, 1952.

At market, 552 Cattle-about 500 Beevra and 67 Stores, congring of Working Ozen, Courseand Calves, Yourloop, 2 and 5 years

Maisa.

New Bumpshire.

Vermont.

Massuchusetts.

New York

Oho.

Casada.

Warsen F. Smith has been arrested and is now at Manchester, where he married Miss Thorn, after deserting his wife and family in Lowell. It is said he has two wives hesides the above named. He had been secreted with his sater in Boston, and got her to write to his Manchester wife begging an interview. By a seeming consent he was decoyed to Nashua and secured.